

THE CRESSET.

JAH Ville Colony.
FOWLER POSTOFFICE MO

Rev. L. S. Garrett, Editor.

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Page of Inquiries.

Question No. 33.

We wish that our correspondents would write, and ask others to write, especially Ministers, and tell us who the "beast was, and is not, and yet is?" (Rev. 17-8.)
—Maudy Dawson.

We wish the following Questions to be answered by any one:

Question No. 37.

Explain please, if CREATION and FORMATION are the same, who "the (beast was and is not and yet is Rev. 17-8) last clause.

Question No. 38.

And who those two witnesses of God are; spoken of in (Rev. 11-3)?

Question No. 39.

Also who are the two characters spoken of in (Zech. 11-7)?

Question No. 40.

Also who are the two anointed ones spoken of in (Zech. 4-14)?

Question No. 41.

Was Moses a murderer?

QUESTIONS No. 42.

1. What is the bottomless pit that this (beast) the temporal power of the Catholic church come out of? And is the bottomless pit spoken of here the same as spoken in (Rev. 20-1)?

2. You say "The two witnesses described in (Rev. 11-3) are the old and new testaments, clothed in the sackcloth of dead languages for 1260 years."

How did the old and new testaments have power over water to turn it into blood and to smite the earth with plagues as often as they would? And what was their dead bodies that laid in the streets of the Great City where our Lord was crucified?—Mrs. Cinda Merritt

QUESTION NO. 52.

Bro. Garrett and Ed. of the CRESSET, through the Columns of your paper I would like to ask the ministers or any one that is able to answer a question.

In 2nd Timothy 2nd ch. and 15ver. I find a positive command which reads thus.

"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

I find the word of truth to be the dividend we the pupils (or workman) that is commanded to do the dividing.

Now, please tell me what to use for a divisor, and how should the quotient be written. C. A. Simons.

CREATION and FORMATION.

Or The Jew And The Gentile.

Or

ACCEPT LIGHT AND REFUSE DARKNESS

Continued from last week.

WHO IS LEVIATHAN?

Bro. Perkins has said to us that it is a great beast belonging to the Nile in Egypt called "Hippopotamus" and at times it will come out of the water and tramp into the earth crops and every thing else before it—Confirming this statement by stating that "I have seen the animal and have seen him drink, and it would make one think he could drink up the Jordan.

I have laid my hand upon him and he felt to my hand like a smooth log of wood, or a stone."

For a little while I thought on this statement with Great Pride having the confidence in Bro. Perkins that I have in his ability of giving us the truth as we deemed he had—While my mind was drinking in the "Rehabilitation" having books laying upon my desk, mine eyes rested upon one to me of great price as for as its testimonies go.

In a moment the thought was what did the great man Hugh Miller says about this animal. I was soon scanning the mighty ocean of light that decks the pages of his life-work, then read:

"In the Middle or Miocene Tertiary, pachyderms, though of a wholly different type from their predecessors, we find this testimony. The Dinotherium, one of the greatest quadrupedal mammals that ever lived, seems to have formed a connecting link in this middle age between the Pachydermata and the Cetaceae. Each ramus of the under jaw, which in the larger specimens are fully four feet in length, bore at the symphysis a great bent tusk turned downwards, which appears to have been employed as a pickaxe in uprooting the aquatic plants and liliaceous roots on which the creature seems to have lived. The head, which measured about three feet across, a breadth, sufficient, surely, to satisfy the demands of the most exacting phrenologist, was provided with muscles of enormous strength, arranged so as to give potent effect to the operations of this strange tool. The hinder part of the skull not a little resembled that of the Cetaceae; while, from the form of the nasal bones, the creature was evidently furnished with a trunk like the elephant.

It seems not improbable, therefore, that this bulkiest of mammaliferous quadrupeds constituted, as I have said, a sort of uniting tie between creatures still associated in the human mind, from the circumstances of their massive proportions, as the greatest that swim the sea or walk the land,—the whale and the elephant. The Mastodon, an elephantoid animal, also furnished, like the elephant, with tusks and trunk, but marked by certain peculiarities which constitute it a different genus, seems in Europe to have been contemporary with the Dinotherium; but in North America (the scene of its greatest numerical development) it appears to belong to a later age. In height it did not surpass the African elephant, but it considerably exceeded it in length,—a specimen which could not have stood above twelve feet high indicating a length of about twenty five feet; it had what the elephants want,—tusks fixed in its lower jaw, which the males retained through life, but the females lost when young; its limbs were proportionally shorter, but more massive, and its abdomen more elongated and slim; its grinder teeth too, some of which have been known to weigh from seventeen to twenty pounds and their cusps elevated into great mam-

moth-like protuberances, to which the creature owes its name, and wholly differ in their proportions and outlines from the grinders of the elephant."

It is said by the red men of Virginia, "that a troop of these tremendous quadrupeds made fearful havoc for some time among the deer, the buffaloes, and all the other animals created for the use of the Indians, and spread desolation far and wide. At last "the Mighty Man Above" seized his thunder and killed them all, with the exception of the largest of the males, who presenting his head to the thunderbolts, shook them off as they fell; but, being wounded in the side he betook himself to flight towards the great lakes, where he still resides at the present day." (The Life and Works of Hugh Miller on the Testimony of the Rocks and Geology in its bearings on the two Theologies, Natural and Revealed. Pages 122-123-124.)

Let me here remind you of the passing, that that antiquary of type which characterizes the recent productions of North America is one of many wonders,—not absolutely geological in themselves, but which, save for the revelations of geology, would have forever remained unnoticed and unknown—But now notice the close connection of the two statements.

From the description given by Job of its size, its habits, its food and its piercing the waters so that they look hoary or gray by their movements in the water, it is the Hippopotamus. It is an amphibious animal, it can live on land or in the water. In Isaiah it called a serpent because it has no hair the same as other serpents. It is called a piercing serpent on account of its great weight, for when it comes out of the river Nile to feed as Job describes, its pointed feet and short legs burries everything into the earth under its ponderous weight. It makes great destruction in the grain fields.

But if any one will read from the 15 verse of fortieth to the close of forty first ch. of Job, and he knows any thing about animals, he will understand that the Behemoth or the Leviathan is the—Hippopotamus—a compound word from two Greek words, Hippos—a horse and potamus—a river. But, why call this beast the "king of the children of pride?" Because the fruitful fields of the valley of Nile was the Pride of all Egypt and Egyptians prided themselves in the bountiful crops they would receive.

But when Behemoth or Leviathan or if you please, the Hippopotamus wanted to forage he came up from the Nile, and devoured and washed into the earth their grain, and the people were helpless. The will of this ponderous beast was absolute, the people were left to this merciless beast more unbearable than any Monarch who ever ruled a nation.

(Marginal Readings, and what they are by Albin Perkins Cresset No 20.)

After comparing the two statements together with the confidence which I had learned to have in both men—Supposing from the description given by both, that they had reference to the same great sea monster. Yet the one had called him the "Hippopotamus" and the other called him the "Dinotherium" yet the description given of this animal in both statements are so similar that we take it as granted, that they have reference to the same animal. But what bothered us the most was to reconcile the place that is spoken of in both statements of his existence—Miller gives his testimony of this animal and his mighty power—

And then brings up the testimony of the red men to prove that he was as powerful that man could not do anything with him—And at last the mighty man above killed the most of them—And threw his thunder bolts at the rest and their heads being so hard that the thunder bolts were cast off with no harm—but being wounded in the side they took to flight to the great lakes and still remain there—Now comes the test with us, was those lakes in Texas Co.—For Bro. Perkins says that he saw him and laid his hand on him—Now if this sea monster lives in Texas Co. we will go and see him, but if he still lives at the far off lakes we cannot go on the account of our financial condition.

One thing we did observe, that the two statements agree to a great extent yet there were some difference—Especially in regard to the position he held to the Leviathan spoken of in the Bible so we shall give the Bible statement. And the reader will have the three to pick from.

WHO IS LEVIATHAN?

God Almighty says "the piercing serpent." Please read:

"In that day the Lord with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish Leviathan the piercing serpent, even Leviathan that crooked serpent, and he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea." (Isa 27-1.)

Does this say a crossing like a bar, piercing a staple—No my readers, no one could eat that—The meaning is to much different to mean both. For we find that Leviathan was given to the people inhabiting the wilderness to be meat for them. Please read:

"Thenakest the heads of Leviathan in pieces, and gavest him to be meat to the people inhabiting the wilderness." (Psal 74-14.)

Who is this Leviathan that was given to the people mentioned to be meat for? The Hippopotamus? No, the word says the "piercing serpent." Well let us see who the man of God says the piercing serpent is. Please read:

And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him, (Rev. 12-9)

No four-footed animal in this but the serpent called the devil, and Satan—The great dragon.

Now we wish the readers to notice that in the piercing and crooked serpent—We have these names embraced—Serpent, Dragon, Devil and Satan—But not the name "Hippopotamus."

In that day God said that he would punish Leviathan, with his great and strong sword.

(To be Continued.)

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Disposition of MAN.

While under the influence of the carnal nature, men are ashamed to do that which they are willing to do under the influence of the Christian spirit. Men are so peculiarly constituted that when the good departs from them they are at enmity with their own good breeding and hate the good of others.

Though a man may say, "He is my friend," does not necessarily prove the assertion. The most contemptible man in the world is he who assassinates his own joys with the intention of heaping reproach upon the rights of others, and to blight the character's of others: This is wrong.

It oft-times happens that a man's love seemingly goes out for his ideal brother, but let that objective brother beware of his friend, for he has no true friend, save one and that is God. We have heard men say, "I love you." That is all right so long as the spirit of good is back of it, but should it be back of that, where the spirit of good is not, there is no man but what hates all the good he ever did.

He hates all the good of his previous life, simply because it is a picture of the past, and it looks horrid to the carnal eye.

As we study the disposition of men, in the light of human nature, we see that it is a great man that dares to be good; and in that morally good man there is something that is not morally good. If he is not constantly on his guard this or that evil will rise up and blast all his hopes confound the good, and obliterate and extinguish every spark of love and honor. Beware, lest when ye think ye stand ye fall! And your time spent in injuring your fellow man, who may be better than you.

Mill, Mont.

July 27th. 1903.

Kind editor and correspondence if you will allow me the space in your paper I will join again in your circle, with a few of the happenings of this part.

Sheep shearing is over and haying is the order of the day at present. Hay is good in the Westgrass Hills although not as good as it usually is.

Wheat Oats and Barley is looking fine in this part but is just now beginning to head.

G. W. Simmons is again fixing to start back to old Mo. he says the old Texas Co. friends beats money for him.

Marshal Simmons has gone to the Black Hills to see his mother who is on the sick list and is not expected to recover.

I notice in the CRESSET where Louis Simmons and D. L. have been visiting the Colony what's the matter dad are you going to join the Colony?

Your people that have been writing in regard to this section of the country will find my description of the country just as near as I can give it in the Herald. The reason why I gave it in the Herald was, it was the request of some of the inquires.

Well as news is scarce and I am tired will quit for this time and will try and do better next time if I see it in print, I send m. regards to all

—Rufus H. Simmons.